

AG Implement Flasher Module: Test Procedure

Trombetta Part # 24-0010

The **enhanced flashers feature** only acts differently if the lights are flashing. If the lights are steady, there is no enhanced feature. When both inputs are flashing, the output is off. When one side is flashing while the other side is solid (such as someone turning and braking to slow down for the turn), you get a brake light on one side and the turn signal on the other.

The tail lights just pass straight through – whatever you put in comes out. The left and right turns and the flasher also just pass straight through. The **enhanced feature** looks at the combination of the left turn and the right turn. If it sees a solid light on one side, while flashing on the other turn, it will flash one side and make the second side solid.

Without something flashing, there will be no difference between left/right turn and left/right enhanced.

Our test procedure should help clarify:

1. Set “Source A” to 1Hz, 50% Duty Cycle, 0 to 12V square wave.
2. Set “Source B” to 12VDC.
3. Load Output Pins A, B, C, D, and F with LEDs or lights.
4. Measure Outputs with both “Source A” and “Source B” disconnected (all inputs disconnected). Output Pins A, B, C, D, E, and F are 0VDC and 0VAC (all outputs are off).
5. Connect Input Pin D (tail lights) to 12VDC (“Source B”) then measure output voltages. Output Pin D (tail lights) is on at 12VDC (“Source B”). Output Pins A, B, C, and F (turn & enhanced turn) are off (0VDC).
6. Disconnect Input Pin D (tail lights) from 12VDC (“Source B”).
7. Connect Input Pins B and C (right & left turn) to flashing input (“Source A”) then measure output voltages. Output Pins B and C (right and left turn) are flashing (“Source A”). Output Pins A (right enhanced), D (tail) and F (left enhanced) are 0VDC and 0VAC (off).
8. Connect Input Pin B (right turn) to flashing input (“Source A”) and Input Pin C (left turn) to 12VDC (“Source B”) then measure output voltages. Output Pins A (right enhanced) and B (right turn) are flashing (“Source A”). Output Pins C (left turn) and F (left enhanced) are solid at 12VDC (“Source B”). Output Pin D (tail) is 0VDC and 0VAC (off).
9. Connect Input Pin C (left turn) to flashing input (“Source A”) and Input Pin B (right turn) to 12VDC (“Source B”) then measure output voltages. Output Pins C (left turn) and F (left enhanced) are flashing (“Source A”). Output Pins A (right enhanced) and B (right turn) are solid at 12VDC (“Source B”). Output Pin D is 0VDC and 0VAC (off).
10. Connect Input Pins B (right turn) and C (left turn) to flashing input (“Source A”) then measure output voltages. Output Pins B (right turn) and C (left turn) are flashing (“Source A”). Output Pins A (right enhanced), D (tail), and F (left enhanced) are 0VDC and 0VAC. (Off).